

and the heroine and so contrived, that neither of these persons showed loyalty to the other in the course of the narrative. The nice young man and the nice young woman recognized each other at once and had a good time, but the bad young man and the bad young woman also recognized each other, and their relationship was not without its merits, but it might be much misunderstood and, in union, but it never extended so far as to either hero or heroine into an unworthy relationship. Less an understanding of the novelists treat love and matrimony in a great spirit. Nothing is more common among them than starting the hero and heroine with an affection for very distasteful people, who are afterwards redeemed in putting them through a process of disillusion. Frequently it is considered necessary to this process to submit both of the persons to a series of humiliations, and the unfortunate reader is called at the close of the book to rejoice over

in and out of love with the rest of their
e and female acquaintances. Doubtless
cent girls in real life are often cajoled
admiration for worthless men; doubtless
ible fellows frequently become enamored
ivolous women; and sometimes these
akes lead to miserable marriages. But

is not what happens in the majority of cases. As a rule we think marriages well assorted and happy when a young man and woman suited each other are not long in finding out their mutual suitability; and as a result of this had time to develop the evidence of capturing an amiable girl and versa. Therefore the old-fashioned romancers were more realistic than the modernists in this matter; if realism be admitted, the general conclusion is that exceptional types and incidents. And they were truer to the functions of the y-teller, since they chose for their chief characters the wise and strong and virtuous and true upon the one hand, and the wicked and evil upon the other. It may be good. If villainy triumphed occasionally in their pages, and those who held reader's sympathy were overwhelmed

ity of a tragedy, and their fall was condoned without any contributory meanness, kness or negligence on their part.

THE VALUE OF EXERCISE.

Diseases Cured Mechanically Instead of Chemically.

When I reflect on the immunity of hardening people from the effects of wrong over-feeding," says Dr. Boerhaave, "I am struck with the fact that the same diseases might be cured mechanically and not chemically, by climbing a bittered tree, or chopping it down, if you like, rather than swallowing a decoction of its poisonous leaves." "The patients, ranging, in all its branches, is about as fashionable as the said diseases, and no liberal would shrink from the expense of a

is wife to try her hand at turf-spading, as is last resort, at hoeing, or a bit of digging, or even work, of any kind, over the occasion. There are no reasons for extremes and exhausting the remaining strength of the patient, but without certain amount of fatigue the specific results, in the case of the farmer, and labor with a practical purpose—garden-bowling or amateur carpentering—greater people to beguile themselves into a greater amount of work than the drill-ground gymnastics of the athlete can bring. Besides the potential energy that is hardship into play-work, athletes have farther advantage of a greater disease-producing capacity. The constitution does not resist the trifling agency that causes and the wear and tear of ordinary exercises; a little change in the weather

than other people. Any kind of exertion that tends to strengthen—not a special kind of muscles, but the muscle system in general—is a proper and useful exercise. The muscular system is the central organ of the nervous organism, and thereby on its pathological power of resistance.

In nervous children my first prescription would be: open woods and a merry playground; for the chronic affections of their nerves—some diverting, but without fatigue, form of manual labor. In the case of many parents there is a vague notion that rest cures and brutalizes the child. The truth is, that it regulates its desire; it calms the temper, it affords an outlet to things that would otherwise vent themselves in fretfulness and rage. Good school-teachers know that city children move fidgety, more irritable and mis-

not placed females of the genus homo found among the well-fed and hard-working houses of German Pennsylvania.—*Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Girls of Other Lands At Work.

The theory that girls exist merely as layettes to display fine trappers and to look on and utter no word of their own civil or savage tribes and nations. The egocentric notion still prevails throughout Asia, Africa, and in some parts of Europe and America that they are born to labor. The Turk-tan and on the Tartar steppes the chess sultanas and their daughters, and cesses in whose veins flow the blood of kings of kings, still milk the sheep, cow and goat and prepare the food for the household, as the Sanscrit maidens did

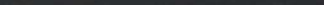
[illegible]

and, being skillful at archery, helps to provide support with game. The Yakut and Samoyede maidens, and all who dwell along the Arctic ocean, help in winter to lay up winter supplies, and in summer to perform all necessary domestic duties. The Abyssinian girl grinds corn in the sim-sim mills in use in that country. The Kaffir weaves baskets and draws water. The girl in the other parts of the empire continues to pulverize the grain, weave mats, make men's vessels, and are the batters of the earth. The theories of the tribes and nations of Asia and Africa are shared by the Indians of the South Sea Islands, and the young girls learn the duties and hardships of an early age.

A Remarkable Fish Story.
The fish, of course, subsists, dry-land, to fish

the discovery of wonderful winter fishing grounds in Birch Lake, Michigan, about 100 miles from the nearest fishing station. The fish caught are pickerel, and the first found the lake had been but little dried, but when holes were cut through the ice and tailed fishes were dropped in the fish were usually taken in a few minutes. The fish, landed thirty fine large pickerel in five minutes. The fish swim at a considerable depth in large numbers, and are of various size. The fish are taken in a very easy way. The fish are secured men, fishing apparatus, and set to work in a business way. Thousands of fish were taken from the water during the first full day's fishing. Now the lake has more than 100 miles of water. The work, and pickerel are being carried by the ton. The transportation to the bay is a serious difficulty. Men dare not

are made up, consisting of thirty to forty men, carrying provisions and fuel for a journey, which takes them several days to accomplish. Over the cold and snowy mountains the teams make their way, and when they overtake them they form a caravanserai, place their animals in a next order, and engage a first hunter to protect and lead them, themselves enjoying their night's rest at the same. Arriving at the town of Khatanga, the fish are loaded into cars and sent East. At Barrow they are taken from the cars and packed in boxes and barrels to supply the trade. The temperature is so cold here that they are caught just as soon as they touch the surface of the water, they freeze and do not thaw until reaching the coast.



IN SPITE OF I

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FLOWERS ARE WATERED.

[illegible]

variance that Roscoe

not, also, with the forbearance that Roscoe was showing toward her.

Because his conscience told Mrs. Belmont that Roscoe concluded much more than she did, she came to such a point that he could no longer bear the continual interference with his plans, and he was obliged to leave the house. Mrs. Belmont insisted upon an end to Mrs. Belmont's interference at all events. "I will take that soft-headed little woman out and tell her the whole truth," said she, "and I will not care for the more." Armed with this resolution he went over to Mr. Harrison's on the following Saturday. When he entered the house he found that she was sitting alone with Mrs. Belmont alone in the parlor. Constance had just gone to her room, she said, and he was in for a fight. He was helping her mother, who was busy with domestic duties. The day was intensely hot, and Roscoe proposed that they should go out for a walk. He was not to be deterred. It was situated outside the flower-yard and just beyond the palings, and a thick screen of foliage shut out the glare of the sun, affording a cool and shady place for the house itself. Arrived there and seated on the rustic bench, Roscoe's courage failed him, and he was going to say that the subject he commenced. But his mother's impatient wrath. "Mrs. Belmont," he said, "believe we have always been very good friends."

His guilty consciousness of the unpardonable request he intended to make caused him to be so nervous that he could not say a word. "Bless my soul!" he said, "I am mounted."

"He's going to propose. What a hot-headed young man!" he was sure. "I will tell the only one who has been so kind and simpured an affirmative, which

B. W. BRYANT, Burnsville, Miss., writes to the *COURIER-JOURNAL*, asking for co-operation in connection with a small Bermuda-grass enterprise which he proposes. "Where," he asks, "can I get enough Bermuda-grass turf to plant a small space of ground? What season is the best for planting Bermuda grass?"

"KANSAS," says the *KANSAS FARMER*, "is not old, but many of our farmers are wilderness men and other things have been seen in other places where wild will be. Some of our farmers persist in working their lands continuously without rest or recuperation. We insist that, all things considered, there is no better agricultural region on earth than that called Kansas; but no soil was ever found better for growing crops than the one we have. We insist, further, that an acre well tilled is much more profitable than two acres only half tilled."

Planting Peas.
[To the Editor of the *Courier-Journal*.]
Plant peas deep, says a quote Peter Henderson as being in favor of planting peas "two or three inches deep." That is on the seed labels, I know, but by several years' experiment I have found "a better way" is to plant them in a row in bottom of trench, put them from 3 to 8½ inches deep, according to

nothing can be done outside; the product on this order is of small bulk, so that great numbers may be stored away, and are especially transported to an distant." Evidently, Mr. Frazer's interest in Charles Downing turns on the well-known work, "Downing's Fruits and Flowers," which he has just published. His price is \$5; this sum sent to the office of the CUMRE JOURNAL will secure it.

Ruskin on Feminine Beauty.

I may say, in defense of my own constant praise of beauty, that I do not attach half the importance to it which is usually given. Ordinary beauty; above all, in the pages of the periodical which best represents, as a whole, the public mind of England. As a rule, the illustrations of the best-volume series of *Punch*—first by Leech then by Du Maurier—all nice girls are represented as pretty; and even if the illustrations are well drawn, and if the reader will compare a sufficient number of examples extending over a series of years, he will find the moral lesson of the illustrations is that the ugliest popular authority, that all real ugliness in either sex means some kind of hardness of heart or vulgarity of education. The ugliest girls in the illustrations of the *Illustrated Midweek*—the ugliest women, those who are unwilling to be old. Generally speaking, in proportion to the age, the uglier the women, the more is this the expression of real truth in modern England, that the ordinary habits of life and modes of education produce that flatness of mind in middle-aged women.

Reprinted from the Weekly Courier-Journal—Only a Limited Number of Letters Answered—No Attention Paid to Communications not Accompanied by the Name of the Writer.]

long ago as 1877, and for several years the celebration was confined to that class of citizens. Of late years, however, its celebration interrupted by the war, has become so general that it is now a legal holiday in Louisiana. One of the distinctive features is the bouffé-gras procession; but an elaborate organization, headed by the King of Carnival, virtually takes possession of the streets, and the city is thronged with spectators on a long and splendid parade. At night "The Mystick Krewes of Comus," organized in 1857, presents, on immense, brilliantly illuminated floats, the most magnificent pageants of tableaux and the whole winds up with a ball in one of the theaters or at the opera-house. It is an exciting, extravagant, exhilarating and, may be added, expensive celebration for those who are able to take part in it.

WISCONSIN. Tex.—1. Please give the name of each of the governors of the United States, with the initial letter of the party to which they belonged. I will give you a glass of beer, and I will move the world! C. V. T. Tex.

Astoria—1. Alabama, Edward A. O'Neal (D); Arkansas, James M. Smith (R); California, John W. Sorenson (D); Colorado, J. B. Grant (D); Connecticut, T. M. Waller (D); Delaware, C. C. Stockett (D); Florida, W. D. Bloxham (D); Georgia, J. H. Illinois, Shelby M. Culom (F); Kansas, George W. Allen (R); Kentucky, J. Proctor Knott (D); Louisiana, S. D. McEnery (D); Maine, F. Roble (R); Maryland, W. T. Miller (D); Massachusetts, J. P. Blood (R); Michigan, J. W. Begole (D); Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard (R); Mississippi, R. Lowry (D); Missis-

Pennell's distribution of settlers on confiscated land. Others descended from William of Orange's rewards after the battle of Blenheim.

3. CAVE, KY.—Give the exact population of the United States, according to the last census. — CORRESPONDENT.

4. AVERAGE.—The population is 76,000,000; the average density of settlement is 32 to the square mile.

5. MUFFRESDORO, N. C.—What is the best school in this country where a person can get a good education? I am desiring to send my son desiring to "court the muses" what book or verse is best for him? — CORRESPONDENT.

6. UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, N. Y.,—is one of the best known to us. 2. The muses must visit the poet. The born poet does not get his inspiration from books

JACKSON, TEXAS.—Can you tell me the author of these lines:

"We live in deeds, not in years;
In thoughts, not in hours;
We live in
deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breathe; in feelings, not in figures on a dial." 2. We dislike to touch any question of this kind. Somebody is sure to sink an improper tone is true upon it.

3. Please state the respective number of Catholics and Protestants in the United States at present.

4. PIZZARO.—I Sheridan says in "Pizzaro," "A life superfluous would be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years." Act 4, Scene 1. Upon this thought Philip James Ballou has written a play called "Pizzaro." We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breathe; in feelings, not in figures on a dial." 2. We dislike to touch any question of this kind. Somebody is sure to sink an improper tone is true upon it.

5. No statistics on this subject. The Catholics report 5,537 churches, 630 ministers, and the Catholic directory for 1882 contains 6,370,89

of the persecution of the Huguenots, and we marked it at the wrong place. Another correspondence at New Haven, Ky., corrects this error. The persecution of the Huguenots in France was not a persecution deluged France with blood is also false historically. Neither is his idea correct that the edict of Nantes was. History is a matter of fact, not of imagination, but from a well and correctly informed memory. Thankful for this valuable correction, we now follow his rule: Henry of Navarre, the fourth Henry of France, was a Protestant, and he secured full freedom of conscience and all political and religious rights for his subjects. The revocation of the edict of Nantes was the assassination of Henry by Ravaillac twelve years after let the Protestants without a protection. The edict of Nantes was not a law, but a quote from history. The night of St. Bartholomew, 1572, was the night of the massacre of the Huguenots, not the flower of France. Immediately after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the Protestants were persecuted in France by people by massacre, war and flight. That which impoverished France laid the foundation of the French Revolution. The Protestants were persecuted greatly to the prosperity of this country, for many of the flying and the fleeing Huguenots were the founders of the country. In "Fesse's History of the Protestantism of France" copious details are given of the persecution of the Protestants after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Carlyle shows, in his life of Frederick the Great, how the Protestants were persecuted in Prussia. Some of the emigrants of the Huguenots were the founders of the United States, and after the revolution in France caused persecution of Huguenots in France, and the persecution of the Huguenots was a matter of her most glorious pages. Among the number Cuvier towers aloft.